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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1839.

DICTIONARY
OF
TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,
AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

[Continued from page 18.]

ASHES. When wood is burned in a position that excludes the air, the product is coal; if combustion is performed in the open air, the produce is ashes. Ashes by being leached, or having warm water passed through them, are deprived of the alkali they contain, and this is obtained in the shape of potash or soda, by evaporation. Different wood, and plants, vary much in the quantity of ashes and alkali they produce; the fir, beech and poplar, ranking the lowest, and the box, willow, elm, wormwood and fumitory the highest. The leached ashes of several kinds of grain, were found by Ruckert, to be constituted as follows:

	Silica.	*Lime.*	*Alumine.*
Ashes of Wheat,	48	37	15
" Oats,	68	26	6
" Barley,	69	16	15
" Rye,	63	21	16
" Potatoes,	4	66	30
" Red clover,	37	33	30

Leached ashes are found to be an excellent manure applied to soils that are light, or such as are inclining to be sour; the alkali correcting the acid with which such soils, as the vegetation proves, abound. In some instances crops of grain, roots and grass have been nearly doubled by their use; and no skillful agriculturist permits their waste.

ASPARAGUS. A plant cultivated in gardens, and deservedly esteemed for its value as an article of food, when properly prepared. Its value is also greatly enhanced by the early season at which it is produced. It is the young shoots of the plant, as they attain the height of some four or six inches above the earth, that are used for food, and these are cut slanting upwards, about two inches below the surface. Asparagus is usually grown in beds, and requires a soil very rich and deep, and if not so naturally, it must be made so by trenching and manuring with fine manure or compost, before the plants, which are raised from the seed, are put into it. They may be set in rows eighteen inches distance, and ten inches in the row, or in squares at one foot distance. The beds during the winter are secured from frost, and the plants prepared for an early start, by a covering of straw or litter. The beds must be loosened in the spring, and a coating of mould saturated with liquid manure worked in, has been found a capital dressing. A few plants are not cut but reserved for seed, to keep a supply of young plants for the beds. In a favorable soil, an asparagus bed when established, and properly attended to, will last many years. The plants are usually allowed to stand three years before they are cut; some, however, commence on them the second year. They are boiled and eaten with butter, as are green peas, &c. The asparagus offers a striking instance of the effect produced on plants by cultivation. In some parts of Europe it is found growing wild on the sea shore, its stem not thicker than a goose quill, and only a few inches in height. The cultivated plant is sometimes found three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and grows to six feet in height. In the neighborhood of cities or villages asparagus is cultivated as a source of great profit; and it should find a place in every kitchen garden.

ATMOSPHERE. That mass of thin, elastic, and usually invisible fluid, in which the earth floats, and with which that and other bodies are surrounded. The height of the atmosphere is calculated at 46 miles; its pressure on the earth to be equal to that of a column of water 32½ feet high, and on the body of a middling sized man at 32,440 pounds. The density of the atmosphere diminishes in geometrical, while the height increases in arithmetical progression. In all the functions of animal and vegetable life, the atmosphere acts a most important part. It is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, carbonic gas, aqueous vapor, and a minute quantity of hydrogen. In addition to these permanent ingredients, it contains a multitude of other substances, in the form of vapor or gas, varying in kind and quantity according to circumstances, but all exercising more or less an influence on the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Of those that affect the animal, that undetermined something called *miasma*, which produces disease to such an extent as to render some of the most fertile districts of the globe scarcely habitable, may be adduced; and of those that act on the vegetable, the ammoniacal products, the result of fermentation, may be mentioned. By stirring the earth, the absorption of these atmospheric agents is greatly promoted, and the consequent vegetation of plants proportionably accelerated.

AWNS. The long bristle-like terminations of the envelop of the kernel in some kinds of plants, is termed the *awn* or beard. It is particularly conspicuous in some kinds of winter wheat, in most varieties of spring wheat, and in all the kinds of barley. Wheat without beards can be converted into the bearded, and vice versa, by changing the sowing from autumn to spring, or from spring to autumn. Of all grains, barley is the most liberly provided with this formidable appendage.

AZOTE. A gas, which constitutes the most important portion of the air, and is sometimes called nitrogen, because one of the most essential properties of its base is, that in conjunction with oxygen, it composes nitric acid. Though in itself fatal to animal life, it abounds in animal substances, and forms ammonia with their hydrogen when burned. The great difference between animal and vegetable substance lies in this, the former contains azote, and the latter is destitute of it. Owing to its feeble affinity for other substances, the number of compounds into which azote enters is small, and its influence on agriculture, with the exception of its effect when combined with animal matter, proportionably limited.

BACON. The flesh of swine that has been subjected to the process of smoking over a wood fire, is termed bacon; but the parts to which this term is most usually applied, and which are usually chosen for bacon, are the hams, and the cheeks or jowls. A good ham is one of the most excellent kinds of food, and this goodness in a great measure is depending on their preparation. The kinds most celebrated, are the Westphalia, principally brought from Hamburg; the Hampshire, from England; and in the United States, the Virginia or Southern ham generally. It is not known that there is any thing peculiar in the feeding or pickling the Hamburg hams; but their superiority is attributed to the manner in which they are smoked. This is performed in large chambers in the third or fourth stories of buildings, to which the smoke is conducted in tubes from fires of oak or maple chips in the cellar of the building. In passing this distance, the vapor which smoke usually holds, is deposited, and the hams are perfectly dry and cool during the whole process. The Hampshire bacon is made from pork not scalded in dressing, but deprived of the hair by quick fires of straw or other combustible materials. This singeing is repeated two or three times as the case may require, when the hog is cut up, pickled and carefully smoked. These hams are particularly hard and fine, which is attributed to the skin not having been softened by scalding. The Virginia or Southern hams are supposed to owe much of their superior flavor to the animals being allowed to run at large the most of the time of feeding; to their being much in the woods, and wild, giving more firmness to the muscle; and to their feeding much on acorns and other products of the forests. Virginia hams are usually small, the hogs themselves rarely weighing over two hundred; and the pickling and smoking performed in the best manner. The great defects in smoking, commonly are, the hams are too near the fire; and the house is too tight. The hams are in consequence kept too warm from the fire, and the condensation of the vapor keeps them wet. Dryness while smoking is indispensable to good bacon.

BARK. Modern writers on vegetable physiology divide plants into *exogenous* and *endogenous;* in the first of which the additions that constitute growth are made successively on the exterior side of the parts from which they proceed; and in the last the growth is the result of additions made internally. The trees of northern regions, such as the pine, oak, and elm, belong to the first class; the trees of tropical climes, such as the palm, cane, bamboo, and all grain bearing plants, belong to the last. The first named trees or plants, only, have a proper bark. In this class of vegetables, every year adds a new layer of wood which is the *alburnum;* and a new layer of bark, which is denominated the *liber*. Bark, then, is divided into three parts; the inner layer called the liber; the zone of successive outer layers called the cellular envelop; and the exterior surface of this envelop, which is termed the epidermis. A cross section of the bark of the basswood or elm, will exhibit this structure in perfection. The bark exercises an important influence in preserving plants from the effect of frost, and the alburnum from injury, and cannot be removed without inflicting severe or fatal injuries to the trees. A healthy and clean bark is essential to a vigorous growth; and an occasional wash of soap, lime, or ashes, is found beneficial, when trees are attacked by insects or mosses.

MR. JOHN LAKE'S SYSTEM OF FARMING.

On a recent visit at the house of our friend, JOHN LAKE, Esq., the following particulars of his farming operations were collected:—

Mr. Lake, during the early part of his life, was engaged in mercantile business, and has been upon a part of the land which now constitutes his farm, about thirteen years. His farm, which now contains about three hundred and eighty acres, two hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation, is situate about four miles west from Rochester upon what is known here as the Great Ridge, which it is generally supposed once constituted the southern shore of Lake Ontario. This ridge sudden rise, is formed by the outcropping of that formation commonly known as the calcareous shale, which is composed mostly of clay, lime and sand, and often beds of plaster. As this is the superincumbent rock underlaying this farm, which has a very even surface, it is, as might be expected, a strong clay loam, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, grass, and many other crops.

Mr. Lake has made wheat his staple crop, but his attention has not been so entirely devoted to this as to cause him to neglect such other crops and improvements as contribute to the comfort and convenience of well regulated families; and such has been the fruit of

his enterprising industry, that since his commencement, in additiou to the purchase of a considerable part of his present farm, he has provided himself with one of the finest mansions in the country, in the building of which he has not only demonstrated a correct taste as to style of architecture, but an uncommon calculation for convenience. The arrangement of his wood house, stables, carriage house, &c., all bespeak a mind replete with a knowledge of the wants of domestic life.

Wheat.—As wheat has been his principle or main crop, we give his views and mode of cultivation.

Instead of the common three and four year rotation, he has sowed much of his land every other year, yet with each crop of wheat he has sown grass seed, then broke up and summer fallowed, during which time he ploughs his land three times and harrows it thoroughly between the ploughings; sows at the rate of from five to six pecks of wheat to the acre, according to the season and soil, and finishes it by dragging it in. With his wheat, or at the same time, he sows about twelve quarts of timothy seed, and in the spring following about two quarts of clover seed per acre. He is of opinion that in stocking down, timothy seed takes best when sown in the fall, but that red clover succeeds better when sown in the spring. His time of sowing wheat is from the fifth to the twenty-fifth of September. As his soil is rather a stiff clay, and is retentive of moisture, he has been trying whether it would not produce better by laying his land in ridges, or narrow beds, formed by backing three or four furrows on each side so as to make a bed about nine or ten feet wide, with an open furrow between the beds to serve as a ditch for carrying off the superfluous water. These beds are finished by harrowing lengthways, after which the open furrows are examined, and any inequalities which might prevent the free course of the water removed. So far as his experience has gone he thinks this course beneficial to the crop. In forming the ridges reference should be had to the manner in which it is intended the wheat is to be cut, so as to make even swarths whether for sickle or cradle. His last crop he thinks was damaged by the wheat worm about ten per cent, and was also lessened in value by smut. He thinks the worm does not injure the wheat after it is harvested. The variety of which he has mostly raised is that known as the Indiana wheat, but the past season he has sown nearly half his ground with the white flint.

Indian Corn.—This crop Mr. Lake has not cultivated on a very extensive scale, making it entirely secondary to his wheat crop. In preparing his ground, which is a strong clay loam, he prefers fall ploughing, as the frost is beneficial in rendering it more friable than when broken up in the spring. His spring management consists in dragging, cross ploughing, ridging, &c. His time of planting is about the tenth of May; ploughs and hoes twice, and harvests by cutting up the roots. The variety of corn which he exhibited was a yellow twelve rowed, with small kernels, somewhat resembling the Dutton, and he estimated his average produce for several years past at seventy bushels per acre.

Oats.—This crop was only raised for the use of the farm, and not for market. Land which produced corn or potatoes the year before was preferred for oats. After the land was sufficiently ploughed the oats were sown upon the furrows at the rate of two and a half bushels per acre, and dragged in. As soon as the heads changed to a pale yellow the crop was cradled, and after lying until sufficiently dry, were raked, bound, put in small stacks or shocks, after which they were housed or put in large stacks. The varieties were the Poland and Black Oat, and he estimated the average quantity at fifty bushels per acre.

Rye and Barley.—These were not cultivated.

Buckwheat—Raised only in small quantity for family use. This was sowed the last week in June, at the rate of about half a bushel to the acre, and he estimated his produce at twenty-five bushels per acre.

Potatoes.—This Mr. Lake considered a very important crop. In choice of soil he preferred a rich loam, containing much vegetable matter, and that which had been grass a number of years was considered best. His mode of cultivation was to plant in hills, plough, and hoe them twice. For planting the large potatoes are cut in pieces, observing to have, at least, one eye upon each piece, of which he put four or five pieces in each hill, or an equivalent in small ones. Time of digging as soon as convenient after the tops were dead. Manner of storing them, either in the cellar, or by burying them in heaps of from fifty to sixty bushels. These heaps were put upon dry ground, or such situations as were not likely to be overflowed with surface water, covered several inches thick with straw, over which six or eight inches of loam was put in such a manner as would be most likely to prevent their getting wet. The varieties cultivated were the Mercer for the table, the large round pink eye, the orange, and the round copper colored for stock. His crops he said varied from two to three hundred bushels per acre.

Root Crops.—Mr. Lake informed us that he had tried various root crops, mangel wurtzel, ruta baga and carrots. That he preferred mangel wurtzel for hogs, but thought that ruta baga was as profitable for cattle and sheep. That his produce of the former had been from ten to fifteen hundred bushels per acre, and the latter from five to ten hundred bushels. That he sowed both upon small ridges, and did not transplant them; kept them clear from weeds by twice hoeing, and when grown so large as to be safe from insects and worms thinned them to proper distances. Both crops kept best when stored in a cellar which was cool but not frosty. The time for sowing mangel wurtzel as early as the ground could be put in order; the ruta baga in the fore part of June.

Grass Lands.—As there is a great similarity of soil in all his farm, he allows his grass lands intended for mowing to lie three or four years without being broken up. These lands are stocked with timothy and red clover, which he cuts as soon as the seed of the timothy has arrived at full size, as he thinks the quality of the hay superior to that which is cut when the timothy is in flower. A little salt is sprinkled over that which is cut first, at the rate of about four quarts to each ton, when it is mowed or put into the stack. His average product he stated was about two and a half tons per acre.

Fruits.—Mr. Lake has not omitted the cultivation of fruits, and we were presented with many of the finest varieties of apples; and in the season he has plenty of pears, peaches, quinces, cherries, grapes, currants, &c.

Fencing.—The fences were in good order, and the manner of making them was economical and durable. They were made of rails, laid after what is called the Virginia worm fence, viz: rails twelve feet long are laid on a crook of three feet each way from the center. The corners were secured by upright stakes driven on either side, and secured at the top by a piece of plank or split timber, having two holes bored through it with a three inch auger, at a suitable distance to receive the tops of the stakes, which are reduced to a proper size to pass through the holes, which secures it against high winds.

Stock.—As Mr. Lake has confined his operations mostly to the raising of wheat, he does not keep a very large stock of cattle, and of course has paid less attention to breeds than some other farmers in this county, yet we were shown some fine Devonshire and other cattle, including four fine yoke of oxen, about two hundred sheep, mostly Merinos and Saxony, and one fine South Down buck. The average produce of wool he put at three pounds. His hogs were fine in shape and condition, and we were informed, a mixture of the Byefield and Berkshire breeds. With regard to teams Mr. Lake gave a preference to oxen for most of his ploughing, &c., considering it more economical to use them than horses, although he kept one or two pair of horses.

Manures.—Mr. L. depended more on the judicious management of his lands and the application of such manures as were produced by the farm, than on importing vegetable manures from a distance. He said that he had used considerable plaster both upon his grass lands and summer crops, and considered it more economical than to draw manure from the city.

Income.—Mr. Lake estimated the yearly income of his farm at three thousand five hundred dollars, which, after deducting the necessary expenses for labor and other incidental expenses must leave him in the enjoyment of a very handsome income. ¶

FARMING IN OHIO.

Of all the states over which the star spangled banner waves, there is not one, which for fertility of soil, and natural advantages, exceeds Ohio. The rapidity with which this territory has been peopled; the industrious and enterprising character of the population; and the broad foundation they have laid for common school education, as well as the higher branches of intellectual improvement, speak volumes for the healthy moral tone prevailing there, and may be considered decisive of their future progress. Bordered north by the beautiful Erie, with its steamboat covered waters; and south by the smooth flowing Ohio, opening a channel of communication with the north, the east and the south; with rivers flowing over its level surface, boatable in all directions; and artificial channels sweeping across its fertile vallies, giving access by water to almost every county in the state; it cannot be wondered at that wealth should increase, and agriculture flourish. Ohio does not contain so much prairie as the states farther west; but this disadvantage is more than compensated by the greater abundance of wood, a want of which is the serious evil of open countries; and while there is not any thing like a mountain on the whole surface of the state, there is sufficient elevation, and undulation, to give free course to the waters, without a foot of necessarily waste land in precipices or swamps; in this respect much resembling the western district of New-York. No papers that we have seen have given such clear ideas of the mineral as well as agricultural resources of Ohio, as the valuable essays of Dr. Hildreth of Marietta, and the Notes of a Naturalist, both published in Professor Silliman's Journal of Science.

The opening of the Hudson and Erie canal of this state may be said to have given the first decided impulse to agriculture in the west; and the extension of the same system of internal improvement in those states, evidenced, and perpetuated the beneficial influence. With the new facilities for transportation, it was found that grain could be profitably grown for exportation, and Ohio, from merely raising wheat enough to supply her own citizens, is rapidly becoming one of the first, if not actually the first, wheat growing state in the union. That Ohio, is capable of raising immense quantities of grain cannot be doubted by any one acquainted with the climate, the soil, and the natural, as well as acquired facilities for this purpose. The Ohio wheat has been considered rather inferior to the Genesee wheats; but farther cultivation, and the introduction of the best flouring wheats will soon obviate this objection. Much too is depending on the mode of manufacture, and in this respect the millers of Western New York are as yet unequalled.

Ohio too, in common with the other western states, is an excellent grazing country, and a large part of the capital and attention of her farmers has been directed to this point. There is not probably a state in the Union, unless indeed Kentucky is to be excepted, that possesses at the present moment so many cattle of good blood, and high breeding, as Ohio. And her citizens are finding an ample reward for the pains they have taken to improve their stock, by the importation of the best cattle from Europe. Ohio has many valuable horses of the best blood, and a laudable ambition exists to excel in such matters. These improvements may in a great measure be attributed to the agricultural societies which have existed in that state, particularly near Cincinnatti, and the southern and central counties. Of these societies, the Hamilton county one has taken the lead, and from the first has been a most spirited and active association. Its publications have tended to

awaken inquiry, reward research, and prompt to successful exertion. The example set by these older associations is extending its influence, and we perceive that other societies are organizing on the same general principles, and we doubt not intended to advance the same great end, the promotion of agriculture. Among the last of these that have fallen under our notice, is one at Zanesville, a rich and fertile section of the state, peopled by intelligent farmers, who evince a disposition to avail themselves of the advantages of improvement nature has so liberally placed within their reach. The address of the committee appointed to report a constitution and organize such an association is now before us. It is a spirited and able production, well calculated to enlist the feelings of the farmers in such an undertaking, and promising in the end the most auspicious results. We may remark here that many of the newspapers in the state of Ohio, devote a part of their columns to the dissemination of agricultural information; a practice of great public utility, and we doubt not far more acceptable to their readers than much of the matter that too often goes to make up these weekly sheets.

We can only say, let Ohio go on as she has begun, laying broad and deep the foundations of moral and intellectual improvement; taking care that the advancement and development of her physical resources, shall keep pace with her progress in population and wealth; bearing constantly in mind the great truth that in agriculture is her sure source of wealth and prosperity, and the time is not distant, when that state, with her millions of inhabitants, and her vast natural resources, will occupy a proud and commanding position, in the great confederacy of American States.

FRAUDS IN AGRICULTURE.

One of the most conclusive evidences that the pursuits of agriculture are rising in the public estimation; that inquiries are extending as to the best methods of farming, and the most valuable seeds and plants for cultivation; and that a laudable anxiety is felt in the public mind to avail themselves of all information and aids which experience can give, is found in the fact that in almost every branch of the pursuit, pretenders and speculators are to be found, and in many, are already driving a flourishing trade at the expense of a credulous community. While the man deserves commendation who successfully introduces a new plant into culture, or a more valuable variety of an old one; no censure can be too severe for him who fraudulently palms upon the public seeds or plants of a worthless or inferior quality: and under an approved name, or a high sounding one, coined for the occasion, puts off articles which under their true denomination would hard y be received as a gift.

So common has this system of peculation become, that farmers must of necessity be on their guard against imposition; for experience has shown that only in dealing with established firms, men who have a character to lose, can they be safe from the effects of fraudulent rapacity. Even such men are sometimes imposed upon in their purchases, but the instances are much less common than in the case of ordinary dealers. There can be no doubt that vast quantities of common twelve rowed corn have been sold by dealers of character, for Dutton corn; but the similarity in the shape of the ear rendered it easy to deceive in this way. So with Italian wheat. There can be no reasonable doubt, that immense quantities of common spring wheat have been distributed over our country, injuring the purchasers, and partially destroying the credit of this truly valuable wheat. The turneps produced in our fields, show that seeds widely different from the ruta baga are mixed with them to a great extent; and the man who feels assured of raising the Siberian sugar beet because he sows seed so labelled, may find on gathering the crop, that he has been egregiously deceived. The tendency of many plants to mix or cross in the seed when planted near each other, may in part account for these instances of change; but to say nothing more severe, it is clear, those seeds are apt to be produced most abundantly, that will command the highest prices, or are in greatest request. The mulberry mania, for such the speculation in these trees has fairly become, has perhaps, given rise to more gross frauds and wholesale impositions than any other branch of industry. These frauds commenced with the trees, and where they will end, is at present difficult to foresee; certainly not until the limits of perverted ingenuity are reached. Already, acccording to the Northameton Courier, are basswood sprouts nicely cut and labelled, selling for the genuine multicaulis, and the common sago of the shops manufactured and colored in the most approved m nner, is finding a rapid sale at high prices, as silk worm eggs of the most valuable kinds. We think the silk business is destined to become a great branch of manufacturing industry in the United States, but the expectations of many will require to be sobered, previous to such an event; nor will such a consummation be greatly advanced, by such disgraceful impositions. There is but one course left for the industrious honest part of the community, and that is to be cautious of whom they purchase seeds or plants; and to place the mark of unqualified reprobation on the man who will, for the sake of paltry gain, thus tamper with the interests of the public. There are dealers of honor and probity; men on whom dependence may be placed, and from whom reparation may be expected should undesigned errors occur; to such, let farmers who have not yet adopted the preferable course, when practicable, of raising seeds or trees for themselves, resort for supplies, and there would be, we are confident, much less cause of complaint than at present.

MULTICAULIS.

At a farmer's meeting held in Northampton, in speaking of the culture of silk, Mr. Whitmarsh is reported to have said:—"The principal objection to this tree (the multicaulis) is, that the leaves contain a great proportion of watery matter, which causes the worms that are fed upon them to be unhealthy, and hence injure their silk." We think Mr. Whitmarsh is in an error on this point. We saw last summer several instances in which thousands of worms were fed on the multicaulis leaves, and not in a single instance where the worms unhealthy, or was there any failure in the cocoons on the silk. Mr. McLean's worms which succeeded so admirably, were fed exclusively on the multicaulis, and not a worm was ailing. We think experience, thus far, goes to prove the reverse of Mr. Whitmarsh's proposition, whatever may be the result hereafter.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

We invite attention to the Prospectus of the 5th vol. of this work, which will be found on another page. It is a most valuable work, got up in a style worthy the subject and the country, and we shall be glad to learn that the appeal of the conductor for additional support, has been answered to his satisfaction. From the Feb. No. we copy the following:

On the Cultivation of the Cauliflower.

I beg leave to offer you a few brief and practical remarks on the propagation and cultivation of the cauliflower, which is not only a very curious flower to examine, but is, when properly cooked, one of the most delicious and delicate vegetables of the whole *brassica*, or cabbage tribe. The flower *alone* is the part for which the plant is cultivated; the flower buds form a close round head, and very white, and a good flower will measure from six to ten inches in diameter; but if the flower is cut after it has begun to expand or open, it will, of course, appear larger than what I have stated; but it should be known, that it is by no means so valuable as it was in its firm, close state.

Cauliflowers are raised from seed, sown as early in the spring, on a warm southern aspect, as the frost leaves the ground; again, for the autumn crop, the first week in June, on a *northern* aspect. Half an ounce of seed, if good, will be sufficient to sow a bed four feet wide, by ten or twelve in length. The soil for the seed bed ought to be light and in good heart, but not too rich with manure; but those who have frames and glass lights could forward the plants at least six weeks, by making a slight hot-bed, and covering the manure about six inches with good fresh mellow loam. About the middle of March sow the seed, being mindful to secure the frame all round with dry litter, laying boards on the top of it to keep out the rain or snow, as well as to secure the soil in the frame from the frost, which might, otherwise, penetrate through and freeze it. Supposing that the seed is sown in a frame, and it having been secured as before advised, the plants will soon make their appearance, when plenty of air must be given, every day when the weather will admit of it, by propping up the glass, in order to make them strong and healthy. The plants by the middle of April will be ready to transplant, which might be done in the same frame they were sown in, if there is not another at hand, by first taking up the plants, carefully, with a trowel, and carrying them to some warm sheltered spot, until you get the frame ready. All that would be necessary to be done, is to remove the soil from the bed, and then to fork it well over, adding a little more manure if the bed is cold; but if the bed has any heat in it, no more will be requisite, as a slight warmth is all that is wanted. After the manure has been nicely leveled with the fork, and beat down solid, replace the soil and rake it smooth; then provide yourself with a board, the width of the frame, placing it on the soil to stand on, in order to prick out the plants about four inches apart; select the strongest first, and so go on, until all of them are transplanted.

As soon as the plants begin to grow, give an abundance of air, every fine day, and water when the ground appears dry. Every warm day, the glass should be taken entirely off the frame. If the weather is fine about the 20th of May, the plants may be put out in the ground, which should be prepared for their reception, to fruit or head. A mellow, loamy soil should be prepared, that has had a bountiful supply of well decomposed, or rotten manure; holes may be opened about two and a half feet apart, from centre to centre, and about twelve in diameter, taking out six or eight inches of the soil, and filling it with the kind of manure spoken of, and mixing the under soil and the manure well together. By taking the plants carefully from the bed, with a hollow trowel, they will receive but a trifling check, if any, when transplanted.

The plants must now be kept in a growing state, by giving them plenty of manure water, (which might be easily obtained in any farmer's yard,) three or four times a week, if there should be a continuance of hot dry weather. This is where the whole secret lies, in the growing of the cauliflower, i. e., to keep the plants growing from the time of planting, until you perceive the flower has attained a sufficient size for cutting.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in June, a similar mode of culture should be followed in the transplanting, and final planting, as recommended above.—These plants will not begin to show their heads, or blossoms until late in the autumn; but if any of them should not complete their growth, they will do nearly as well as in the open ground, if placed in a good cellar where there is a good portion of light. Remove them carefully, and place the roots in good earth, and the operation is completed.

Plants for producing an early crop in the spring, should be protected in cold frames during the winter.—The seed should be sown the latter part of July, or the beginning of August. The plants may be set out in No. 2 pots; and upon the approach of cold weather, they should be set in a frame and protected from frost. Take advantage of every warm day in January and February, to open the frame, and in the month of March they may be removed to a declining hot-bed, where they should be turned out of the pots into the soil. Here they may remain until the middle or latter part of April, when they may be removed to a warm spot in the open ground, as before advised. If a hollow trowel is used, and the plants are taken up with a good ball of earth, they will not suffer in transplanting. Hoe and water, if the weather should be dry, and by the end of May, or early in June, fine heads of flowers may be obtained, thus keeping up a succession the year round. In large private establishments, or where they are raised for the market, they may be grown in deep frames, where they will be fit for cutting the latter part of April. At Mr. Cushing's, cauliflowers are cut for the table as early as March, and the supply kept up the whole season by successive sowings, as here recommended. A good mellow soil, and plenty of water, during our hot summers, are the only requisites to ensure fine heads of flowers.

In another article, I shall give the cultivation of that fine vegetable, the Brussels sprouts. J. W. Russell.

Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Jan. 1839.

Our readers will undoubtedly be gratified to learn that Mr. Russell will continue the subject of the cultivation of many of the choice varieties of garden vegetables.—Such information is greatly wanted. Very few of the most common vegetables are seen in that state of perfection to which they are capable of being brought by judicious cultivation. In the hands of no person could this subject be better handled. Mr. Russell's practice in the cultivation of vegetables has been very extensive, both in England, and in this country, and we trust that his remarks will be the means of not only introducing such vegetables as the cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, &c., into more general notice, but of imparting such practical information as will lead to their cultivation in the highest state of excellence.—*Ed. Mag.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FARM BUILDINGS--No. 2.

Mr. Tucker—I resume the above subject with some reluctance; not from want of materials—for my budget is full—but because I cannot pursue it without conveying censure, in the place of which I would gladly praise.

I have carefully overlooked the last volumns of the Genesee Farmer with the view of finding an article with the above caption; but I looked in vain. Pray why is it so? Is it because it is a subject of any delicacy? Are there some corns to be trod upon by treating of it? Is no reform necessary? Or, do yourself, as well as correspondents, remain silent for the reason that this being a free country, every farmer has a perfect right to set his buildings just where he pleases? If this be the motive, I beg leave to differ. No one doubts that every citizen has *legally* the right to locate his buildings, on his own premises, where it suits his convenience, or his fancy, and the constitution leaves the matter free to himself how he shall construct them; and also, the constitution leaves the matter optional whether he shall run at large with or *without breeches*. If he does dispense with them, does he violate any express statute? No, but he violates something of far greater consequence than many of our laws: he violates decency, and the great laws of public opinion. Now here is the point, and I say, although there is no legislative act prohibiting a farmer from setting his *barn on a line with the road*, yet by so doing, he violates decency, and, in a great degree, public opinion.

Now, how many of your readers are disposed to disagree with me, that a barn, standing as above mentioned, is bona fide a public nuisance, and of such a character as the public, of right, ought to condemn, and if possible, correct? Not one, unless his nose is *totally depraved*. Is it not a nuisance to all, who, when traveling, are obliged to inhale, especially of a warm day, the vile smells of a barn yard? Now, sir, I am no particular enemy to the smell of barn yard manure, but I would have you to understand, if it is agreeable at all, it must be that on my own premises. It is one of those sort of things, my like, or dislike, is determined altogether by the *location;*—and like the woman, who, being a guest at her neighbor's table, where was spread a substantial dish of chicken and pork, was asked to which she would be helped, she boldly replied, "chicken, as for pork she could get enough of that at home." Exactly my case in reference to those *queer* sort of odors arising from barn yards—enough of that at home—and when traveling for business or pleasure, it would suit me far better not to be annoyed by them on the way side. Let me not be accused of unnecessary squeamishness in this particular. I am not a *parlor* farmer, but a practical one. No one is in his barn yard oftener than myself, and besides, never less than twice every day in my sheep yard, where from under the sheds cometh forth smells far more "pecooliar." So that it is not from any want of familarity with these sort o' things that I cry *nuisance*, and "let slip the dogs of war" upon barns when standing but-up against the road. Between me and them there is an uncomprising hostility.

But offence to the smell of the *public nose*, is not the matter, wholly, which constitutes them a nuisance. It is very often that the bars, communicating with the road and barn, are left down, and more frequently the case, never put up at all. The consequence is, out walk the cattle, and what not, and sometimes preferring a nap in the road to their right quarter, and if at night, accidents not unfrequently happen by being driven over. It was not long since that a young friend of mine riding in a light wagon of a dark night, ran over an animal of the above kind, which caused his vehicle to upset, himself thrown out and badly injured, and the horse ran away and broke every thing to flinders. Now, sir, if the owner of the premises had placed his barn away from the road—which he would have done if he possessed a spark of good taste, or his selfishness had not overcome all regard for the public—all this would not have happened. But again, did you ever pass one of these but-up-to-the-road barns without seeing one or two wagons and carts, as well as trash of all sorts, collected in front, trespassing upon the road, and therefore upon the public? I have, and am obliged to pass one of these *hard nations* at least once a week on my way to the Post Office, before which, in addition to the above, stands the horse power of a thrashing machine, rotting and rusting by exposure to the weather, and my horse, although a gentle creature, sheers quite out of the road when passing it. Yes, it offends the sight of a brute, and if he could speak, he would say, "Shame, thou sloven—away with the nuisance—hideous to sight as well as to smell."

But I have said perhaps enough to awaken attention to the subject on your part, and I hope, not a few of your old correspondents. This is about all that I expected to accomplish, and I trust you will avail yourself of the hint, and hammer away until some durable impression is made. We cannot alter, as well as remove, barns and dwellings described in this and my former essay; but others may be deterred from imitating these bad examples, and notions of correct taste instilled.

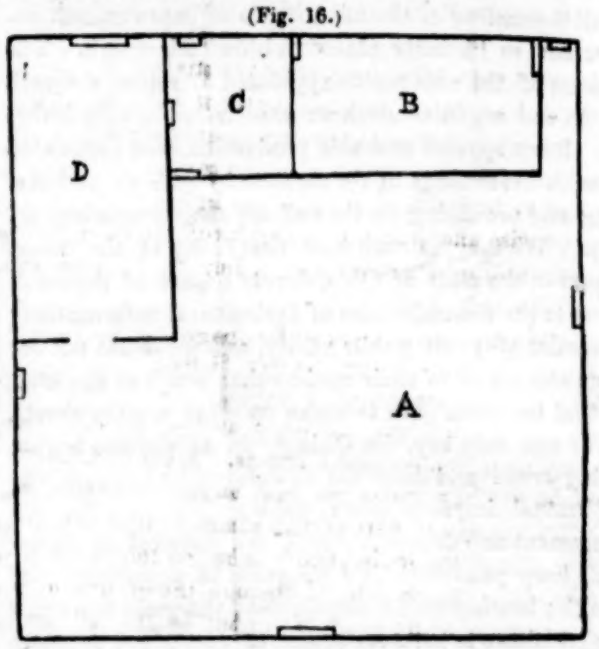
We can boast of the most fertile country on earth—scenery the most bold, magnificent and picturesque—farms highly cultivated—and yet, one thing is lacking to give interest and excite vivid admiration with the traveler of taste, as well as impress favorably in regard to the intelligence of the farming population; and that is, tasty dwellings and outhouses, with the immediate grounds decorated with shrubbery and ornamental trees. This is certainly, in a great degree, the result of mental cultivation; for show me a situation with the above features, and I will lead you into the abode, and introduce you to the snug and intelligent farmer—the good and orderly citizen—the man of refinement and taste. But on the contrary, show me some ill shaped house, with a pigstye within twenty feet of it, and all situated so near the road as not to admit of the growth of any thing of an ornamental character—the barn as I have described, and—I'll say no more—walk in, sir, and judge of the proprietor of the premises yourself. If you come out and say he is a *good* and *snug* farmer, and an *intelligent* man, then is doomsday near, or miracles have come again. Can there be any mistake in getting at the cause, as well as the remedy, for the evil—for such I choose to term it. In my opinion the cause lays at the door of ignorance, and the remedy will be found in the great efforts to extend the means of education—knowledge will be the offspring. Dispel the cloud of ignorance which hangs around our farmers, as a body, and the effect will be like dispeling the clouds which envelope the natural sun; the rays of good taste will then penetrate, control and influence in every thing. It will shine about the abode of the most humble farmer, and nothing will be presented to the eye of the traveler to disgust.

Agreeably to my promise, I subjoin a description of my shearing establishment.

You are perhaps well aware that nine times out of ten, when farmers are ready for shearing, a temporary yard is built of rails or polls for the reception of the flock, which is *always too small*, and of course the poor animals are almost suffocated. Losses have, indeed, occurred in this way. But this is not all: when so many are confined in so small a space, much filth accumulates, which readily finds its way on the floor of the shearer, and *some how* is very apt to go still further, viz: *inside of the fleece*.

I experienced many of the evils attendant upon pounding of sheep in the usual way for a length of time; but a number of years since they were obviated by the erection of a shearing house, with the necessary pounds, which are constructed of posts and boards, and of course, firm and durable. I herewith present you with the outlines of the whole, with the necessary explanations. I doubt not but there are many whose establishments of the kind are superior—if so, I am glad of it. But to those who are not provided with any, I can recommend my own plan as affording not only great ease and facility in yarding of sheep, but every other convenience desirable.

(Fig. 16.)



A. Large yard containing 30 square rods.
B. Large pound, 50 feet by 15.
C. Small pound, 15 feet square.
D. Shearing house, 36 feet by 15, 14 feet posts.

With a view of adapting the drawing to the size of your columns, I could not give the relative proportions.

Pound B is amply large enough for 400 sheep. The small one C has abundance of room for 80, but when shearing I never permit more than half that number to remain in it, the residue of the flock are let out to roam in the large yard A. Nothing is permitted to run in this yard previous to shearing, which is at all times thickly covered with grass, and consequently is a very suitable place for sheep to lay down upon. The small pound, as Ben Rogers says, "is a *great thing*, as you needn't run all over creation when you want to catch a sheep."

My wool is stored in the second loft, in the floor of which is fixed a trap door, and from this is suspended the sack when packing. L. A. M.

Lansing, Tompkins Co.

SILK CULTURE.

Mr. Tucker—In the 5th number of the Genesee Farmer, in the article on "Silk Culture," under the editorial head, I observed an error (which I presume occurred from inadvertence,) in the statement of the amount of silk which may be raised from an acre of Morus multicaulis, but which is calculated to mislead the uninformed. You will not take it unkind in me if I correct it. The error has resulted from confounding the number of pounds of *reeled silk*, with the cocoons or balls before they are reeled. Mr. Smith of Baltimore is quoted as asserting that "an acre of Morus multicaulis will feed a million of worms, which would give 333 pounds of *cocoons*, worth four dollars a pound." It should have been said, 333 pounds of *silk*, after it is reeled, worth four dollars a pound. To make a pound of *reeled silk* requires about 3000 cocoons, or from 8 to 10 pounds of cocoons before they are dried, the chrysalis or insect inclosed in the cocoon constituting much the greater part of the weight. At the rate of 3000 cocoons to produce a pound of reeled silk, a million of worms, making a million of cocoons, will give 333 lbs. of reeled silk as the product of an acre. The same correction must be applied to the statement of the quantity of silk produced by Mr. McLean of New Jersey. The 10,000 worms fed by him on the foliage from the sixteenth of an acre, it was correctly stated yielded 31 lbs. 14 oz. *cocoons*, which reeled, would have produced between three and four pounds of silk, or, at the rate of 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre. As it was judged, that double

the number of worms might have been fed from the same trees, the yield of one acre would have been at the least, 100 pounds of silk, worth four or five dollars a pound—and this from trees planted the same season. The amount per acre would be increased with the age and growth of the trees. When we consider the rapidity with which the leaves are reproduced after defoliation, and the fact that several successive crops of worms may be fed from the same trees in the course of the season, the estimate of Mr. Smith, of 333 lbs. of silk to the acre, after the trees have attained the age of three or four years, will not appear at all extravagant.

I heartily accord with the sentiments expressed in regard to legislative aid and encouragement to the silk culture in our state, and trust our legislature will follow the wise and patriotic examples of the legislatures of other states, by granting a bounty on cocoons and reeled silk.

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The Morus Multicaulis Propagated in Summer from Green Slips.

Few perhaps are aware of the facility with which the Morus multicaulis may be propagated in summer from slips of the green succulent shoots. A gentleman who cultivated a few trees the past season, informed me, that, in the latter part of the summer, after breaking off the tops of the main shoots to hasten the ripening of the wood, he stuck one of them in the ground in the row; he thought no more of it; but in the fall, when he came to take up his trees, he found it was grown and was well rooted. As the extremities of the shoots for a few inches usually perish after they are taken up, and when they do not, are worth very little for cuttings to plant the next spring, as I have found from experience, seldom any of them growing, these may be turned to good account, by cutting them off in August, three or four inches, and planting them in beds of good earth, taking off all but the extreme leaves, shaded for a few days, and watered occasionally, they will soon take root, and by October attain 6 to 12 inches or more in height. Taken up before severe frosts, and properly secured in a cellar till spring, they will make good trees the next season. All this will be so much clear gain, as it would otherwise be lost; and the trees will be benefited by the operation. But if it is intended to feed a crop of worms late in the summer, it would not be advisable to take off the extremities for cuttings, as these should be left with their leaves. If it is desired that the trees should attain the greatest possible height, leave the main shoot untopped, and take the slips from the side shoots.

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Convenient Trellis for Grape Vines.

Set firmly in the ground strong stakes or small posts of cedar, chestnut or other durable timber, 6 or 8 feet apart; drive nails in these 16 inches apart, nearly up to their head, ranging with each other horizontally from post to post; then take strong wire, the size of a large knitting needle, and extend it along the post, giving it a single wind around the nails, and it is done. If this wire is first run through some melted pitch, to shield it from the weather and prevent its rusting, it will be all the better. It is very easy fastening the vines to this trellis; the tendrils of the young shoots readily take hold of the wires; being perfectly open, a free circulation of air is admitted, favorable to the ripening of the fruit; it is light in its appearance, and with care will last many years.

W. W. B.

SILK CULTURE---Inquiry.

Mr. Tucker—Having been engaged some few years in the culture of silk, and finding it a pleasing and profitable business, and having read in your excellent Monthly Farmer many interesting articles upon the cultivation of the mulberry, management of the worms, &c., I wish to inquire, through your columns, the best mode of reeling and manufacturing sewing silk, and the best and cheapest reel now in use, and where such reel can be obtained. If you, sir, or any of your subscribers, can furnish the wished for information, you will confer a favor upon one of your subscribers.

Adam's Basin, Jan. 5th, 1839. J. A.

Western Mode of Curing Pork and Hams.

Mr. Tucker—From seeing a receipt in your paper of this month, for curing pork and hams, I am disposed to give you the Western mode. Its simplicity may alarm some of your eastern farmers, but I assure you it is the way in which thousands of tons are cured every year. The hogs are mostly cut into hams, shoulders, and sides. All the back bones and ribs are taken out, and the meat is salted "in bulk," that is, it is piled up in the "salting room," something like a brick kiln, or like cording wood, care being taken to sprinkle salt upon every piece. No barrels nor brine ever used. In this way I have seen a hundred thousand pounds in one pile. I have been noted for some years for always having good hams. I always salt them "in bulk." By putting plenty of salt petre on, they will not get too salt. About ten pounds of good salt to an hundred pounds of pork for bacon, and 2 or 3 ounces salt petre is enough. If the hams and shoulders weigh about 20lbs. each, they will salt in as many days, in soft weather. If the weather is cold, a longer time must be given, and it may become necessary to overhaul the pile, changing position, giving it air, and stirring the salt upon all the parts.

I wish to forcibly impress this important fact upon all eastern farmers, that they need never sell their pork at a time of low prices, "because they have no barrels to sal it in." Nor need they keep their hogs longer than they wish, "waiting for the cooper," or any other cause. Let them boldly adopt the western method. Lay some clean boards on some timbers or benches in the cellar, if there is room, if not, in any spare room in the outbuildings, and salt the meat as described. If they do not wish to smoke the sides after it is salted in bulk, they can procure barrels and put it up in the usual way. When the hams and shoulders are ready to smoke, if the dry salt sticks to them, rinse it off and hang them up in the smoke house, which should never be a *tight room*. If the sides are boarded like a barn it is tight enough. Never make a smoke in damp, "muggy" weather, when the damp condenses upon the meat in drops. Never heat the room in smoking. The meat must be smoked when cool, or the bacon will be poor. Try a few smoked sides; and remember this truth, for truth it is, that the best bacon ever made, is made without ever using one drop of pickle. Some will object to salting in bulk, for fear of the waste of salt as it dissolves. Here is their mistake and our secret. That which runs off is just what we want away from the meat—the blood, water, and bitten of the salt. As to keeping hams through the summer, I have never found any difficulty in keeping mine, hanging in the smoke house, through the year, by making a little smoke once or twice a week in warm weather. But the cheapest and most sure way that I would recommend is this: have the smoking completed before warm weather; make some very stout paper bags for each piece; take fine charcoal and put an inch or two deep on the bottom of a barrel; then put in the hams, the legs down, not letting them touch each other, nor the side of the barrel, and fill in charcoal around and over them, pretty thick on top, or head up the barrel, and keep ten years in a dry room, and your hams will be good. For a farmer who would want them year after year, stout tow bags would be the best, as the object is to keep the meat clean, and save the coal from getting greasy and mouldy. The coal may be used a second year by heating and purifying it in an iron kettle.

One more item, and I have done. The next time you kill hogs, don't disturb the whole neighborhood, besides your own household, borrowing kettles and heating water over and all around the fire, to the danger of the children, and to every body's discomfort. One bushel of stones that you can heat in a small fire, take out and handle with a common shovel, (the heat won't hurt the shovel,) will heat 100 gallons of water. When hot enough, take out the stones with a hoe or shovel, and keep heating them as wanted.

This is the western mode of doing things, adopted, it is true, when the country was new, and farmers could not get kettles nor barrels, but like many other other inventions learned from that apt teacher *necessity*. I have no doubt but it may be found useful in the old, as well as in the new country.

As I am not known to your readers as one of your correspondents, I cannot ask them to take my word without further inquiry into the truth of my statements. But among the readers of other papers where my name is often seen, I have reason to believe there is a full share of confidence in my statements. I certainly would not willingly mislead my agricultural brethren.

I am, sir, with great respect, your friend,

Solon Robinson.

Lake C. H., Ia., Jan. 31, 1839.

CORN.

Mr. Tucker—I have often had eastern farmers ask of me, why we in this wheat growing district don't raise more corn, and my general answer is, that we can make a bushel of wheat easier than we can a bushel of corn, and that when in market it brings double the price; and yet, Mr. Editor, there is bad philosophy in the answer, for there is time enough on our hands, if judiciously managed, to make both crops without scrimping or doing detriment to either. Time is the kind of cloth that life is made of, and Time is money. If we can't clear ten dollars a day in growing corn, why we should use it in the most economical way within our reach and knowledge, and make one dollar a day. What should we think of a shoe maker, who in ten minutes time should sell a pair of shoes and make a dollar, and then quit his bench because it would take him ten hours to earn the same amount by his handy craft. The cases are paralell, no mistake.

Now, sir, the true reason I am thinking is, our wheat crops are making us lazy—lazy?—yes that is the term I think, for drinking a good horn of hard cider at dinner and taking a two hours nap for a nooning, and then looking out of the off corner of your left eye at a corn field where the weeds and the corn are pretty evenly divided, like the Legislature at Harrisburgh, and then exclaiming in a fit of the gapes, "curse it, if I will plant as much corn next year, let the horses and cattle work, it shall go to oats, peas, spring wheat and barley." Well so be it, neighbor, I know your spunk; but still there is a spell, a time that you will be idle unless you plant corn, and it is your interest even if it is hard work and poor return—and come to think of it, Mr. Editor, it is rather bullragging work, as the boys say, about 11 o'clock at second hoeing on a hot July day; the sun seems to get along rather slowly, and almost induces one to think either that the clock has stopped or the housewife has been tasting the hard cider—no insinuations, Mr. Editor, that's me exactly, and I am "going for to go" to amend.

The same principles apply to the great falling off in the manufacture of linen and woolen stuffs. I presume there has not been an average of ten acres of flax grown in the county of Monroe for ten years past, and the excuse is that cottons are so cheap that it will not pay—true, they are from 6 to 10 cents per yard, and it costs about 30 cents to make a good yard of linen, but if we can make a better article out of time otherwise lost or trifled away, a good many ten cents are saved, and no one is injured by over work. The same defects are equally prevalent with the woolen fabrics; every body, and his wife too, are letting up, in growing and manufacturing wool. The prevailing operation is to get it carded, spun, wove and dressed by the manufacturers because they do it so cheap. The consequence is, we are cheated out of all the finest staple of our wool, get a coarse, hairy, half twisted, slazy article, not half as good as the most bungling home made cloth the country produces. Now this course tends to make our girls laz——no, I don't mean that—to make the girls *delicate*, and delicacy brings on corsets, and corsets bring ill health and consumptions, which a course of early rising and active labor would avoid.

I begun about corn, and have ended in abusing the

ladies. Bless the mark, how one's fancy will run ahead if not well broke and properly bitted. I intended to have given you my experience of the value of the dif. ferent kinds of corn grown in the country, and some learned speculation on the subject of impregnation and hybrid varieties, all of which will be irretrievably lost to your readers, unless I again get started with my head the *right* way, at some other time. ZEA.

NATIVE THORN.

MR. TUCKER—In your paper of the 9th inst., Jacob Sutphin inquires about our *native thorn*. Please inform him about five years ago, I gave some boys *one cent* each for *five hundred*, about 3 feet high—they to plant them (under my direction). Also, they were put into hard clay soil in our Seminary yard, and on Mr. Greig's grounds. Not one to my knowledge but took root, without any farther care, and they are now over *nine feet high*. A cent appears small wages, to dig a root and plant it, but I assure you, sir, these lads, at that price, earned 4s. each per day.

We have an abundance of thorn about us. It makes a stronger hedge than any imported. W.

Canandaigua, Feb. 13, 1839.

Cure for the Bite of the Rattle Snake.

Mr. TUCKER—I observed in a late number of the Farmer an inquiry in relation to a cure for the bite of a rattle-snake, in answer to which, I send you the following, which is at your service:—A weed with a smooth leaf, and bulbous milky root, known by the name of "Lion's Tongue." When applied in a proper manner I have never known it to fail.

Manner of Application.—Take a handful of the roots, wash clean, and boil in sweet milk. Let the patient drink occasionally of the milk thus boiled, and apply the root as a poultice to the wound, keeping it moist with the milk.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Tuesday, February 5, 1839.

The Convention met in the Assembly Chamber at 4 P. M. Judge VAN BERGEN, of Greene county, was called to the chair, and Messrs. BIRD, of Erie, and FRY, of Montgomery, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Buel, of Albany, a committee of eight was appointed to nominate officers of the Convention. The committee, after consultation, reported the following:

DERICK SIBLEY, of Monroe, President.

JOHN CRARY of Washington,
CORNELIUS BERGEN of Kings,
J. L. VOORHEES of Onondaga,
N. CLARK of Washington,
} V. Presidents.

WM. A. BIRD of Erie,
R. KEESE of Essex,
Z. BARTON STOUT of Ontario,
} Secretaries.

The counties were called alphabetically, and the gentlemen present from each were desired to hand in their names to the Secretaries. The number of gentlemen who thus identified themselves with the Convention, amounted to between one hundred and eighty and two hundred.

Mr. Buel read a letter from Ch. L. Fleishman, a graduate of the Agricultural School of Bavaria, transmitting copies of two memorials which he had presented to Congress, one for the establishment of a National Agricultural School, from a part of the Smithson legacy; and the other, giving the history of the sugar beet business down to the present time, and detailing the recent improvements in the manufacture. From the latter document, which was read in Convention, it appears that by a summary and cheap process of drying, the beet root may be preserved so as to be manufactured at any season; that the process of drying so lessens its volume and weight, that it may be transported at one-fourth of the former expense; that the beet is now made to yield ten per cent of sugar, and that the process of manufacture has been so simplified and cheapened, that refined sugar, equal to our loaf can be sold for seven and a half cents per pound.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to Mr. Fleishman for his communication.

On motion of Mr. L. F. Allen, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Buel, of Albany, Walsh of Rensselaer, Ogden of Chemung, Bergen of Kings, Sacket of Seneca, Patterson of Livingston, Tiffany of Montgomery, and Potter of Dutchess, was appointed to report the business to be presented to the Convention for its consideration.

Mr. L. F. Allen offered a resolution in favor of a memorial to the Legislature, requiring assessors in the several towns and cities to ascertain the annual quantity of agricultural products, and the value of our domestic manufactures.

The resolution was debated by Messrs. Allen, Petrie of Herkimer, Chandler of New York, Clark of Washington, Beardsley of Otsego, and Strong of Monroe; and before the question was taken, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock.

7 o'clock. P. M.

Mr. Allen offered the following, as a substitute for the resolution which he had before moved in the Convention; and after some debate it was adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully request the Legislature of this State to pass an act making it the duty of the assessors in each city and town in this State annually to ascertain the whole amount of the produce of said city and town, including agricultural, mechanical and manufactures of every description, designating each separately, in proper tables, so that the specific produce of said city or town may be seen by the items respectively; and in order to obtain particularity and uniformity, the Secretary of State be required to make blank tables or forms, such as he may deem proper and necessary, to ascertain the entire produce of the State of every description; that such blanks may be furnished to the clerks of each city and town in order that they may be distributed to such officers whose duty it is to obtain such information; that said officer be required to make due return thereof in such manner as shall be designated by the Legislature, and that the Secretary of State may make due report of all such information so acquired, to the Legislature annually, in the month of January.

Mr. Buel, from the committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention, reported, in part, the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the culture of silk is an object well worthy of legislative encouragement by the offering of bounties for a limited number of years for its production.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention regard the culture of the sugar beet, with a view to the prduction of sugar as a branch of Agriculture, which may be prosecuted to the very great advancement of the prosperity of the State, and recommend it as well entitled to legislative encouragement by the offer of liberal bounties.

3. *Resolved*, That this Convention regard it of very great importance that a brief treatise, containing plain directions for the growing of the mulberry, and the management of silk worms should be prepared and distributed to each of the common schools in this State.

4. *Resolved*, That the introduction into all the common schools of this State, of a short practical treatise containg plain, simple directions for growing the sugar beet, and extracting the sugar therefrom, according to the latest and best process, would in the opinion of this Convention greatly contribute to the general inroduction of this new branch of national industry, which promises so greatly to increase the prosperity and promote the welfare of the people of this State.

5. *Resolved*, That this Convention cordially concur in the recommendation of his excellency the Governor, in his annual message to the present Legislature, that publications upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, ought to constitute a part of every common school library.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention respectfully and earnestly recommend that the Legislature make provisions for procuring and distributing the above named publications, and that the expense thereof be defrayed out of the fund appropriated for common school libraries.

After some, debate, in which several gentlemen took part, the three first resolutions were adopted, when the Convention adjourned till 4 P. M. on Wednesday.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The three last resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Buel, were taken up, discussed, and adopted.

Mr. Buel, from the committee appointed to propose business for the Convention, reported the following resolutions.

7. *Resolved*, That as agriculture is the great business of the State—whether we regard the numbers it employs, the magnitude of its products, or the wealth and comfort which it confers—so it ought, at all times, to receive the peculiar and fostering care of the representatives of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, agriculture has not hitherto received, from the people's representatives, that stimulus to improvement which sound policy would justify, and which equal justice and the best interest of the state demand.

9 *Resolved*, That the products of our soil may be vastly increased, our revenue augmented, the wealth and comfort of every class of our citizens promoted, and the character and prospects of our state elevated—by a judicious and liberal appropriation of public moneys to enlighten, to stimulate and to reward, that numerous portion of our fellow citizens who are employed in the business of agriculture.

10. *Resolved*, That an annual appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars of public moneys ought to be made, for a term of years, to encourage improvements in agriculture; and that in the opinion of this Convention it will return an annual interest to the treasury, and compound interest to the state.

11. *Resolved*, That the general principles of the bill to encourage agriculture, reported at the last session of the legislature, by the committee on agriculture, meet the views of this Convention, and that we respectfully request that those principles be adopted by the Legislature now in session.

12. *Resolved*, That the American Institute richly deserves the fostering care and liberal patronage of the Legislature, as an institution which has already done much good to the state, and which is eminently calculated to promote great and rapid improvement in the mechanic and manufacturing arts, and materially to aid in the improvement of agriculture.

13. *Resolved*, That the offer of liberal rewards for the discovery of preventatives to the depredations of the grain worm, weevil, Hessian fly, and other insect enemies, which prey upon and seriously injure our farm crops, while it might effect much good, by leading to useful discoveries, could not result in loss to the state, inasmuch as the benefits of the discovery, if any should be made deserving of the rewards, would greatly overbalance their amount.

14. *Resolved*, That the establishment of common school libraries will form an important era in our history, and is eminently calculated to advance us in the march of useful knowledge, to multiply our domestic and social comforts, and to elevate our character—provided that judicious selections of books are made for such libraries—adapted to the capacities and understandings of those whom they are designed to benefit, to the wants and improvement of the various branches of productive industry, and to the promotion of industrious and moral habits in the rising generation; and that in this view of the subject, the appointment of a competent board to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a selection of books for common school libraries, by the Legislature, at least so far asthe public moneys are to be applied to this object, is called for by the highest considerations of public usefulness.

After some discussion, the above resolutions were severally adopted, except the 13th; for which Mr. Clark, of Washington, offered the following substitute, which was adopted in its stead.

Whereas, the growing of wheat is a business of great importance, not only to the agricultural but also to the mercantile, manufacturing, commercial and financial interests of this state:—*And whereas*, the eastern and northern portions of the state have, for some years past, been visited by the ravages of insects which have destroyed the crops therein, and reduced the farming interests thereof to dependence on their western neighbors for their supplies of flour:—*And whereas*, this Convention view with alarm, the rapid spread of this evil towards the fine wheat districts of the west.—

Therefore, in hopes to stop the progress of this scourge in our land, this Convention do most earnestly and confidently call upon and request the legislature now in session, to authorize the governor or some other suitable person or persons, to offer a reward to any person or persons who shall discover and make public any remedy for preventing or counteracting the effects of these insects. Such bounty to be paid out of the treasury of this State.

And whereas, also, a knowledge of the character and habits of these insects may lead to the discovery of a course of husbandry which may avoid the deleterious effects of the labors of these insects.

Therefore, this Convention do also request that the Governor may be further authorized and required to offer a reward for the best treatise on the habits, character and nature of these insects. Such treatise to be submitted to and determined by a board for that purpose to be appointed.

Gen. Clark offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and Messrs. J. B. Wakeman of New York, C. Bergen and Gen. Johnson of Kings, P. Potter of Dutchess, J. J. Viele of Rensselaer, and A. Van Bergen of Greene, were appointed a committee to prepare the report.

Resolved, That a committee of six members of this Convention be appointed to prepare a Report on the future prospects of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts in this State, to be illustrated by such statistics as the committee may deem appropriate, and that the Report, when completed, be published in the

Cultivator, the Genesee Farmer, and the Journal of the American Institute.

Mr. Walsh of Rensselaer, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and the committee appointed thereon were Messrs. Duane of Schenectady, Sacket of Seneca, Strong of Monroe, Allen of Erie, and Clark of Washington.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the members of our Legislature on the expediency of making an appropriation of public moneys in aid of the improvement of our husbandry.

On motion of Mr. Fry of Montgomery,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the holding of a State Agricultural Convention, in the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on the first Tuesday of February, 1840.

On motion of Mr. Buel,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to Charles L. Fleishman, for his communication made to them, of his memorials to Congress, on the subject of a National Agricultural School, and on the history and improvements in the Beet Sugar business; and that a memorial to Congress, expressive of the desire of this Convention to favor the establishment of a National Agricultural School, from a portion of the Smithsonian legacy, be drawn up and signed by the officers of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Allen,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the presiding officers and Secretaries, for their dignified and able discharge of the duties imposed upon them.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Tompkins,

Resolved, That Messrs. Buel, Cheever and Bement be appointed a committee for the express purpose of conferring with the Agricultural Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, upon the subject of the proposed reward, in relation to the wheat insect.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

During the last day's meeting, a report was read by Mr. Buel, on the subject of the grain worm, and another report, by Judge Cheever, upon the improvement of common roads.

The gentlemen who principally participated in the discussions upon the adoption of the resolutions, were Messrs. Culver, Clark and Richards of Washington, Mack of Tompkins, Allen of Erie, Tiffany of Montgomery, Potter of Dutchess, Buel of Albany, Viele of Rensselaer, and Young of Tompkins.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Baden Corn.

Mr. Harris.—I am induced to send you an account of the product per acre of the Baden Corn, of which you noticed some time since, a specimen stalk at my store. That was grown by Sheriff Handerson, and ripened to perfection. Mr. Erwin, of Euclid, raised the Baden corn on 2¼ rods of new cleared land in the corner of the field, and the product was at the rate of 218 bushels per acre of shelled corn. He manured the land broad cast, and planted three in a hill, 3½ feet apart every way. Mr. Crosby, of Euclid, also has raised about the same quantity, and with the like success. Now, sir, it clearly proves, that if farmers will fix their lands properly, and not sparingly use manure, they can raise as much upon one acre, as is usually raised upon four.—Taking into consideration the badness of the season for corn planting in this section, this year, and that it has ripened here for two years past, it may now be considered acclimated, and ought to be sought after by our farmers as the greatest acquisition for their benefit. It rarely produces less than three ears to a stalk, and goes up to ten and twelve ears; and it grows from twelve to fifteen feet high. The best way to plant is in drills, from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and five feet between the rows. The seed can be had at my store.

Here is an indisputable proof of what Mr. Baden has accomplished, by steady perseverance for twenty years, in the cause of Agriculture; and his name will be handed down to posterity as a brilliant example of what may and can be done in improving the quantity and quality of the products of the soil, for the sustenance of man and beast. Many complain that they cannot get sufficient manure for all their corn land. Then, I say, curtail the space allotted, and what you do plant, do it effectually, and hoe it in season, and increase your roots, as ruta baga, turnep, sugar beet, &c. The careful feeding of these in a barn-yard, where you ought to draw all your disposable rubbish and fodder from the land, that can be converted into manure, will, the following season, furnish a vastly increased quantity of food for the corn and other crops. It is hoped, for the benefit of farmers, the advantages of the Baden corn may be made public, and that papers friendly to Agriculture will give the above an insertion.

James Houghton.

Cleveland City Seed Store,
December 17, 1838.

Premiums for the Production of Silk.

The executive committee of the American Silk Society, in accordance with the constitution of said society, offer the following premiums, viz:

1st. For the greatest quantity of merchantable raw silk, produced by any individual from cocoons of his or her own raising during the year 1839, *One Hundred Dollars*, or plate of that value at their option.

2d. To the person or association who shall make the greatest quantity of merchantable raw silk, from one-fourth of an acre of ground, the trees of which shall have been planted in the year 1839, *Two Hundred Dollars*, or plate of that value, at their option.

3d. To the person or association who shall make the second greatest quantity of merchantable raw silk, from one-fourth of an acre of ground, the trees of which shall have been planted in the year 1839, *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, or plate of that value, at their option.

4th. For the best pound of sewing silk, made from cocoons of the competitor's own raising, in 1839, *Fifty Dollars*, or plate of that value, at their option.

5th. For the second best pound of sewing silk, made from cocoons of the competitor's own raising, in 1839, *Thirty Dollars*, or plate of that value, at their option.

Five pounds of the silk offered for the first premium, and the whole quantity produced for the other four premiums, must be deposited with James O. Law, treasurer of the American Silk Society, in Baltimore, previous to the next annual meeting of the Society, which takes place on the 11th December, 1839.

Gideon B. Smith,
Cor. Sec'y. American Silk Society.

Beet Sugar Manufactory.

An establishment for the manufacture of Sugar from Beet, is now being built in this village. We are not able to enter into the particulars of the building this week; but we shall embrace the opportunity of our first leisure hour, in making a minute examination, so that we shall be able to give the particulars hereafter. The progress of the work has been somewhat retarded in consequence of an accident which occurred to Mr. James Dixon, the Superintendent. Mr. Dixon has been engaged in the business before, and understands it perfectly. He informs us that he will be able to manufacture some of the sugar in the course of eight or ten days; the machinery will be turned, however, by man power for the manufacture of what beet there is on hand, into sugar, as the water wheel and other machinery necessary for applying the water power, are not yet finished.

A petition, signed by the company and others, has been forwarded to the legislature, praying for a loan of five thousand dollars from the state, for the purpose of completing the manufactory. We presume the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, as it is a new thing in the western world, and should be encouraged. The manufactory will cost, when completed, about ten thousand dollars. The stock is owned by farmers and other enterprising men; and at this particular time of scarcity of money, it is almost impossible to raise funds to progress with the improvements as contemplated.—*White Pigeon (Mich.) Republican.*

Oil a Useful Ingredient in Compost Manure.

Every one knows that animal matters of all kinds make valuable manure. It is necessary, however, that they should be decomposed so as to become soluble, or should be mingled with other substances which render them soluble and capable of being taken up by the plants.

If an animal die and be buried in the soil, it decomposes and become a valuable manure, all parts of it, flesh, bones, fat or oil, and all. If oil, however, should be applied directly to plants, it would act injuriously—it should therefore be mingled with something that shall render it soluble, it is in this way that soap suds becomes useful as a stimulus. The oil and the alkali are dissolved in water, and immediately used by the plants to which it is applied.

Refuse oils of the cheapest kind will answer well for this purpose. A writer in Young's Annals of Agriculture details some experiments which he instituted to ascertain its value as a manure.

He mingled eight loads of loam, four loads of common barn manure, and *twelve gallons* of whale oil; this was applied to one acre of land with great apparent effect. This may seem a small quantity of oil to the acre; but if we look into the chemical ingredients of oil, it will be seen that nothing more is necessary than to put them into a situation to become disengaged and taken up. The principal elements being carbon and hydrogen, both of which are very important elements in vegetation. It is rational therefore to suppose that it may be made a very valuable auxiliary to the compost heap, and a powerful stimulus to vegetation. We should be happy to hear from any one who may try any experiments with this substance, and learn the results.—*Ib.*

The Culture of Silk.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and the adjacent districts, was held in the Hall of the Franklin Institute on the 29th ult. to express their views upon the subject of the culture of Silk, and particularly as to its adaption to the condition of the poor in this country. Matthew Carey presided, and Dr. Samuel Tucker acted as Secretary. A number of resolutions were offered by Philip Physic, Esq., which were unanimously adopted. They were in substance as follows:—That the meeting concurred in the resolution adopted at the National Silk Convention, "That silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export." That the soil and climate of this country are better adapted for this purpose than those of Italy or France. That practical information on the silk culture is calculated to promote the interests of every class of society, and that no project is so well calculated to ameliorate the condition of the industrious poor. That the members of the convention are requested to devise some plan whereby philanthropists may establish Mulberry Orchards, in the vicinity of cities and villages for the purpose of supplying leaves gratuitously to their worthy indigent inhabitants. The Silk Journal of the National Convention, edited by J. S. Skinner, was recommended to the patronage of the public. A State Convention is deemed expedient to devise measures for the encouragement of the silk culture in every county of the State, and the diffusion of information, to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d inst. and thirty delegates thereto authorized to be appointed.—*Woodbury Constitution.*

Silk Culture in Alms' Houses.

We have been pleased to see several movements made in the legislature of Maryland, to introduce this business into the Alms' Houses of several of the counties. These movements are founded in wisdom, and we trust will be successful.

It is now nearly four years since, with no little labor, we prepared a letter to the Trustees of the Poor of Baltimore city and county, demonstrating, as we thought, the advantages, and recommending them to adopt this culture on the Alms' house farm, and all we have ever heard from the operations of that body was, that they had bought an ounce or two of muberry seed. What other progress they may have made, if any, we are yet to learn. But this we do know—that had they met our proposition in the spirit and zeal with which it was made, and carried out our views, that institution by this time might have realized from the sale of Morus multicaulis trees alone, at least two hundred thousand dollars, and it would have had a mulberry orchard standing, which would have been competent to afford foliage enough to feed as many worms as would yield silk enough to defray all the expenses of the establishment. But as it is never too late to do good, we do hope that, if they hve the power, that they will now take measures to introduce the culture there, in order that the city and county may be relieved of the burden of the support of the paupers of the institution. And if the power does not exist, we sincerely hope that measures will be forthwith taken to procure it from the legislature now in session.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

Mr. Editor—I send you a schedule of receipts from 7 cows owned by F. E. Fuller, of this town—

Butter made since April 1, and sold, 1300 lbs. at 20 cents,	$260 00
Veal of 3 calves,	9 00
2 do. sold at 3 months old,	10 00
350 lbs. cheese, one half sold, 175, at 10c.,	17 50
900 do. pork, say one half from cows,	35 00
	$331 50

Adding to the above the amount of butter consumed in his family, consisting on an average of 5 members, the income of the seven cows (one of which is but three years old and farrow,) will be little less than 400 dollars.

Time of milking, midsummer, 4 to 5, A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

The cows had no extra feed till November—30 bushels of potatoes were given them in two months.

Hardwick, Jan. 22, 1839. H.

Another most Auspicious Omen!—We find in the Richmond Enquirer, the memorial of Morris Pollok, a silk throwster, in Glasgow, Scotland, whose outlay is about $150,000 annually. He expresses his conviction that the "genial climate of Virginia, is well suited to the growth and manufacture of silk," and proposes to establish in Pittsylvania county of that state, a manufactory which will afford a market for about $100,000 worth of raw silk. The memorial and proceedings connected with it, will be recorded in the Journal of the American Silk Society, constituting as they will do, initiatory measures of the highest import towards the establishment of a great national interest.

Diseases of Swine, and their Remedies.

Measles. This disorder is mostly in the throat, which is filled with small pustules, and sometimes they appear on the outside of the neck. The animal affected looks languid, with red eyes, and loses flesh.

Remedy. Give him small quantities of levigated crude antimony in his food.

The Murrain or Leprosy in swine, is known by the shortness and heat of the breath, hanging down of the head, laggering, and secretion from the eyes. It is said to be caused by hot seasons, when the blood becomes inflamed.

Remedy. Boil a handful of nettles in a gallon of small beer, add half a pound of flour of sulphur, a quarter of a pound of anniseeed pulverised, three ounces of liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of elecampane, and give this mixture in milk at six doses.

The Garget is an inflammation of the udder, by being filled with coagulated milk. It is said chiefly to happen when sows are too fat at littering; and when they are thus affected the pigs will not suck. In slight cases the udder may be bathed with camphorated wine; but the milk must be squeezed out by hand if possible. If relief cannot thus be given, it is best to kill the animal.

Dry Cough and wasting of the flesh, is best remedied by a dry, warm sty, with a regular supply of food that is calculated to keep them cool, and to allay the inflammation of the lungs.

Fever, or rising of the Lites, appears to be caused by over-feeding, and may be remedied by doses of sulphur and oil. In reviewing the causes of diseases in swine, it will be seen that they may often be prevented by proper care and management.

MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

PROSPECTUS of the Fifth Volume—Edited by C. M. Hovey—Now publishing in Monthly Octavo Numbers, at Three Dollars a Year. Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be obtained bound in boards.

The recurrence of another year seems to offer a fit opportunity for us to again renew our call upon the horticultural world, and invite their attention to the objects and progress of this Magazine.

On the 1st of January, 1839, commences the Fifth Volume of the Magazine of Horticulture. In the four volumes already completed is embraced a greater amount of original information, upon all subjects connected with the science of gardening, than is to be found, in all other works together, ever yet published in this country. Upwards of *one thousand pages* of original matter have been contributed, in this short period, by gentlemen, amateurs and practical gardeners, residing in all parts of the Union. Were we as far advanced in the art of gardening, as Great Britain, this amount of information would not seem so extravagant; but when we reflect that in a country so young as this, and where ten years since there existed but two or three nurseries of any extent, and but three or four gentlemen's residences of any magnitude, it cannot otherwise than appear at once surprising. Previously to the publication of this Magazine, all information upon gardening was sought for in English periodicals and works treating upon the subject, illy adapted, as all are aware who have pretended to follow them, to the novice in gardening, in this country, where the climate is so materially different. That we may profit by foreign works, no one will more readily admit than ourselves. In the hands of experienced men they are invaluable; but the new beginner is apt to be led astray by following the practices therein detailed, and disappointment often ensues when success is confidently anticipated. It was to prevent such errors, and to supply the requisite information, that this Magazine was established; and we believe we are not exaggerating when we say, that it has done more to assist and encourage all who have engaged in the pleasing science of Horticulture, than all other works which could have been procured.

It is not necessary that we should go into an analyzation of the character of this Magazine. It is already extensively and favorably known to the principal horticulturists throughout the country. By their friendly feeling, and united and valued assistance, it has arisen to its present state of usefulness, and has taken a stand among the best periodical works upon the subject. With the increase of taste which is most rapidly spreading, we hope its sphere of usefulness will be enlarged and extended, and that another year will find it penetrating every town and village, claiming, within their boundaries, a single citizen devoted to the pursuit of the art of Horticulture.

The Fifth Volume of the Magazine will be as far an improvement upon the preceding ones as it is possible to make it. This will depend, however, in a degree, upon the aid and assistance we receive. We shall spare no pains on our own part, to render it superior in every department. The Original papers will be as various—the Reviews more extensive—the Foreign Intelligence, the gleanings of the numerous periodical works upon horticulture—and the Domestic Notices, more general and complete; plans of green-houses and garden structures will also be added. To effect this, besides our already numerous list of contributors, we have the promised assistance of several young amateurs, enthusiastic in their love of the science, to whom we look for a great deal of entertaining and instructive information.

But we regret to add, that of the thousands of individuals engaged, in a greater or less degree, in the practice of horticulture, who are spread throughout the country, few have yet come forward and given us that aid we so much need. Our communications so far—thanks to our kind correspondents—have been wholly gratuitous; had they been otherwise, we should have been under the necessity of filling our pages with foreign matter, or suspending its publication altogether. Our own services we have freely given; but there are some of our contributors, whom it would have given us great pleasure to reward for their labor; and we hope the time will yet arrive when we can do this. The two past years have been any thing but encouraging to all periodical works; but we sincerely trust that, with the brighter and better times, which now appear dawning, every horticulturist, who deems the Magazine of any importance to the progress and perfection of the science, will offer his ready and willing assistance. We make this final effort to increase the circulation of the Magazine. We have been proud of its establishment, and its favorable reception among the many gentleman, amateurs, and practical gardeners, who have sustained it thus far, and it would be to us a source of great regret to stop where we are. We therefore make this appeal to the friends of Horticulture throughout the country, and leave it with them to say, whether the Fifth Volume shall close its publication.

☞ A copy of the prospectus is sent to every subscriber, with the hope that each one will use his exertions to procure one or more subscribers. Our friends who may obtain names are requested to forward them by mail to the publishers, Messrs. Hovey & Co., Boston, on or before the first of January, 1839, and to retain the prospectus for future subscriptions. Horticultural Societies, to whom this propectus will also be sent, are respectfully urged to use their influence to extend its circulation.

The first number of the Fifth Volume (number forty-nine of the whole) will appear early in January, and will contain, as heretofore, forty pages of Original and selected matter; the Volume, when completed, making four hundred and eighty pages, with a full table of contents, and copious index.

Boston, December 1st, 1838.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Rochester Seed Store.

A Farm for Sale.

A FARM of 70 acres in the town of Chili, within one mile of the new canal and 7½ of the city.

The above farm will be sold on very reasonable terms, together with the crops on the ground, farming utensils, and stock if wanted. For particulars inquire of the subscriber.

Feb 16, 1839. ROBERT WILSON.

WM. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Broussa, Canton, and other varieties, deliverable to the purchaser at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worm Eggs, Mulberry seed, &c. The Multicaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds, can be supplied to any extent, and all articles will be packed so as to support any voyage and be forwarded in the most careful manner.

Flushing, near New York, Feb. 12, 1839. feb 23-10t

Genuine Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber has still for sale, one thousand genuine Morus multicaulis, of thrifty growth and untrimmed. They are choice trees, selected for their size, and will afford a large quantity of cuttings. ASA ROWE.

Greece, October 27th, 1838.

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

THE subscriber can furnish 10,000 genuine Morus Multicauli Cuttings if applied to soon. E. H. MIX.

Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y. an26-3m

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old Apple trees.

Books for Farmers.

CHAPTAL'S Agricultural Chemistry, price $1 25.

A Treatise on Cattle, their breeds, management and diseases, price $2 50.

The First Volume of the Genesee Farmer, bound, price $1 50.

The Farmers' Own Book, price 50 cents.

The American Farriery, price 75 cents.

Feb. 2. D. HOYT.

Water Lime Cement Aqueducts.

THESE Aqueducts, under the management of the subscribers, have now been in use for the last eight years, and have gained a decided advantage over any other aqueduct yet discovered for these reasons:—First. They are cheaper than any other. Secondly. They keep the water cooler and sweeter than any other. And thirdly. They are durable. An aqueduct formed of water lime cement sand, that will stand the desired pressure one month, why not one year? and if a year, why not an hundred? The first setting in of the weather is the trying time. If an aqueduct will stand the first pressure the trouble is over with; for the longer it is in use the stronger and harder it grows, becoming a complete stone in every sense of the word. We have taken great pains from year to year to examine work that were of our first putting down, and have found that every year adds to the firmness and hardness; the pipe in the sides were as clean and as smooth as the day that it was put down; having every appearance of a blue lime stone. There is no aqueduct that can equal this for conducting large quantities of water for villages, and the cheapness puts it in the power of all villagers to supply themselves with water from a distance. It is also the best aqueduct for the farmer, on account of its cheapness and very easy mode of laying. A farmer that has a spring rightly situated can himself after one half day's instruction from a competent operator, conduct water into any lot on his farm, and the actual cash he would have to pay out over and above his labor would not exceed twenty-five cents per rod.

Our price for laying these aqueducts (say for one inch pipe) is from 8s. to 12s. per rod, depending something in what part of the country the work is required, and what the advantages are for obtaining cement. This price covers all expense, the water put in running. Our large aqueducts cost more in proportion than the small; a caliber of two inches will cost from three to four dollars per rod—but two and three inch pipe is seldom used, unless it is for village purposes.

There is in use throughout the state many miles of this aqueduct of most all sizes, which works well, and of course a great share of it were of our first putting down, whilst it was in its infancy. We have for the last five years made such improvements on the manner of forming our cement and the mode of laying and hardening the pipe, that there is no need of any failure whatever, if the true course is adhered to. We could produce thousands of certificates if they were needed, but presume the public have frequently seen our large bills, which are half filled with certificates and recommendations—and more than that, many must see the usefulness of the operation of our aqueduct, which ought to satisfy every reflecting person, that they are as good as recommended. The cement can be obtained at almost every store house on our canals, rivers or lakes. It is manufactured at Jamesville, Fayetteville, and Manlius, Onondaga county, and at Chittenango, Madison county, at 9s. per barrel—one barrel will lay from eight to ten rods of one inch pipe.

Letters patent from the United States were granted to John M. Benham of Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, on the 27th of August, 1827, and a new patent obtained in October, 1830, and the said Benham did then appoint the subscribers his lawful agents to make, use and vend to others, to make, use and vend the above improvement; this is, therefore, to caution all persons from making, using or vending this improvement contrary to law. Every person that has any privilege to lay this aqueduct has a deed for the same in our name. All those having no such deed have no right for laying this pipe whatever. We will at all times be ready to attend to any call for work in any part of the country. We will also furnish those who may wish to take an interest in the above business, with a deed for any territory (not yet sold) they may wish, on such terms as connot help but suit, by addressing MYERS & MOON.

Bridgewater, Oneida co., N. Y., Jan. 25th, 1839.

Rochester Seed Store, 1839.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully announce that they have again on hand a fine assortment of English and American SEEDS, of the latest growth, including all the most valuable and newly introduced articles of garden and field culture—Grain, Grass, Esculent Vegetable, Tree, Shrub, Herb and Flower Seeds. Also, a large collection of Garden Tools, Agricultural and Horticultural implements, Books, &c. and a splendid collection of Green House Plants.

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April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.